

"I Do," Judge Cullen

Then addressed the Assembly court as follows: "Suggestion has been made as to the personnel of the Court of Appeals. Three of the Judges hold their position in that court by virtue of assignment from the Supreme Court. The question has been raised whether they, under the Constitution should become members of this Court of Impeachment. Personally, I have no doubt on the question. Under the terms of the Constitution, when designated by the Governor in obedience to a call from the Court of Appeals, those persons become Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the Constitution is explicit that their duties as Judges of the Supreme Court shall cease.

"But I find that under the Constitution of 1848—before the Court of Appeals was constituted as at present—provided when there were four elected Judges and four Judges of the Supreme Court changing every year, sat as members of the Court of Appeals, there was an impeachment of one Mr. Doran, a Canal Commissioner, and all of the Judges of the Supreme Court who were sitting in the Court of Appeals at that time sat in the Court of Impeachment.

"Therefore, as I have said, I am entirely clear that the gentlemen who have been Judges of the Supreme Court and who are sitting by virtue of the designation of the Court of Appeals are in every respect as fully Judges of the Court of Appeals as those that are elected.

"Still, that is my individual opinion only, and of course the judgment of the majority of the court must control. Therefore if any member of the court entertains a contrary opinion he will please rise and object to his being sworn in, in which case I will pass their names, and after the other members of the court are sworn, submit it to the court to determine whether they are members of the court or not. If no objection is made I shall assume that we are all in accord in that view that they are members of the Court of Impeachment and shall proceed without further allusion to the matter to swear those gentlemen as their names are called."

Alton B. Parker arose and addressed the court.

"While this is not exactly in line with the direct which you have given," he said, "I trust you will permit me to say on behalf of the counsel for the managers and the managers themselves, that while there was some doubt in the minds of some, there was no doubt about the desirability to have Justices Hiseock, Chase and Miller sit."

D-Casey Herrick, for the Sulzer side, also assented, saying:

"May it please the Court, we had supposed this was a matter in which counsel had no concern, but after what has been said it is due to the court to say that counsel for the respondent have considered this matter and have no doubt about the legality of the learned gentlemen sitting as members of the Court, nor have they any doubt about the desirability of having them sit."

MEMBERS TAKE THE OATH IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

Then in strict alphabetical order, Judges and Senators without distinction were called to the bar and to each separately Judge Cullen repeated the oath that had been administered to him. When the name of Senator Frawley was called, Mr. Herrick objected.

"May it please the Court," he said, "at this time counsel desire to enter a motion to suspend for the purpose of raising certain objections to the organization of the Court and the jurisdiction of the Court over the respondent."

"Under the view the presiding officer takes of the statute," Judge Cullen replied, "the members of the Court must be sworn before any proceedings are taken, and if there is any valid objection and respondent has a right to challenge, as to which the presiding officer of the Court expresses no opinion, still if there is such a right it will be reserved to a later stage."

"Of course we yield to the judgment of the presiding officer," said Mr. Herrick, "but we reserve our rights, as I understand it, to challenge at a proper time. Permit me to say that proper time will arrive after all members of the court have been sworn in."

"I think it will have to be deferred until after rules have been adopted for the procedure of the court," replied Judge Cullen.

"That is controlling upon us," said Mr. Herrick. "We will then renew our motion to challenge after the adoption of rules. We would like to reserve our right to challenge Senator Ramsperger also and for the purpose of not annoying the court further also reserve the right to challenge Senator Sanner and Senator Wagner at the proper time. After the oath had been administered to all members the Board of Impeachment Managers presented the names of their counsel—Alton B. Parker, Edgar T. Brackett, John B. Stanchfield, Eugene Lamb Richards Jr., Isador J. Kresel, Harry C. Todd and Henderson Pease.

COUNSEL FOR GOVERNOR EXPLAIN HIS ABSENCE.

Judge Cullen then said: "Mr. Clerk, call the Governor."

There was a momentary hush, broken by Mr. Herrick, who responded:

"We desire to appear specially for the purpose indicated in our special notice of appearance heretofore filed."

This referred to a written paper containing names of counsel authorized by the Governor to represent him in court. The request was granted.

"Gentlemen," said Judge Cullen, "it does not appear that any further proceedings can be taken by the court until rules are adopted for its guidance."

Alton B. Parker, for the Board of Managers, with the permission of the court, do I understand that the counsel decline to enter any general appearance.

Judge Cullen—You will have an opportunity for that to-morrow.

Senator Wagner—I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Presiding Judge to prepare and report rules of procedure of this court.

Judge Cullen—All in favor of the motion please say "Aye!" all opposed "No." The motion is carried.

The Presiding Judge will appoint Senator Wagner, Senator Brown and Judge Willard Hartnett.

COURT ADJOURNS UNTIL TO-MORROW.

Senator Wagner—I now move the Court of Impeachment adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, so as to

SULZER ACCUSED BY THE ASSEMBLY ON EIGHT COUNTS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Eight articles of impeachment were voted against Gov. Sulzer by the Assembly. They were in substance:

That he filed with the Secretary of State a false statement of his receipts and other monetary transactions involved in his gubernatorial campaign.

That he committed perjury in this statement to the Secretary of State relative to his campaign receipts and expenditures.

That he bribed witnesses to withhold testimony from the legislative committee which investigated his campaign expenditures and receipts.

That he suppressed evidence by means of threats to keep witnesses from testifying before the legislative investigating committee.

That he prevented and dissuaded a particular witness—Frederick J. O'Connell—from attending, under subpoena, the sessions of the investigating committee.

That he committed larceny in speculating in stocks with money and checks contributed for his campaign.

That the Governor threatened to use his office and influence to affect the vote or political action of certain public officers.

That while Governor he corruptly used his authority or influence to affect the current prices of securities in New York Stock Exchange, in some of which securities he was at the time interested.

give an opportunity to the committee on rules to meet.

All present in the room arose and stood in respectful attitude while the Judges of the Court filed out. Then there broke loose an animated buzz of conversation. The lid of suppression that had been upon the proceedings in the Assembly hall was lifted.

The first day of William Sulzer's trial was over.

Around the Capitol there were early scenes of activity. Tourists, camera fiends, professional snap shooters, politicians and correspondents assembled in the corridors to discuss and guess what was going to happen.

Strong guards of sergeant-at-arms and city policemen barred every entrance to the impeachment room. No one without proper credentials was admitted.

No drama in State Capitol history has produced such demand for admission. Every device, pull, and influence is used to obtain the coveted badges of admission.

As Packer McCabe, Tammany boss of Albany and clerk of the Senate, has the giving out of tickets, needless to say the spectators are well chosen from political ranks.

SULZER'S FORMER SECRETARY NOT IN ALBANY.

Louis A. Sarecky, former Secretary to William Sulzer, and after Mrs. Sulzer probably the chief witness in the trial, is not in Albany.

Representatives of the Assembly managers sent to Buffalo last night to locate him in that city wired here this afternoon that he had left the city and was believed to be in Cleveland, Ohio.

Sarecky had charge of the Sulzer campaign funds and the impeachment managers planned to compel him to testify as to the disposition of the funds of the Governor said that Sarecky would be on hand when wanted, but Chairman Levy said he did not believe this was so.

Sarecky has been declared in contempt of the Frawley Investigating Committee and it had been planned to arraign him at the bar of the Assembly to-night. He and Mrs. Sulzer are the only two individuals who know the entire inside of the financial transactions on which the Assembly Managers predicated their original articles of impeachment.

Senator Herman H. Torburg of the Tenth District of Brooklyn received word while sitting as a member of the Court that his father had died. He was excused to attend the funeral.

RICH MAN KILLS HIS CHAUFFEUR IN DESPERATE FIGHT

Candy Magnate Guth Escapes Axe Blows and Bullets, and Then Shoots Assailant.

(Special to The Evening World.)

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—Charles O. Guth, candy magnate, who is head of the United Drug Company of Boston and local head of the Daggett-Leggett Company, killed George Murphy, his negro chauffeur, here to-day in a desperate hand-to-hand fight. Murphy had attacked Mr. Guth with an axe and the latter got a pistol, which the negro wrested from him.

The negro fired twice at Mr. Guth, but the shots went wild. Guth closed up on the chauffeur, recovered the pistol and inflicted a mortal wound on his assailant.

The negro died in a patrol wagon on the way to the hospital.

The fight occurred in the garage of the Guth home, No. 227 Eutaw place, a fashionable residential section of Baltimore, at 8 o'clock this morning.

The negro had been sullen and moody and became resentful when Mr. Guth ordered his car and directed the negro to drive him to his office in the Coca-Cola Building. The chauffeur was rebuffed and apparently suddenly became enraged. Grabbing up a short handled axe he attacked his employer furiously.

Mr. Guth ward off the blows and got his pistol, which the negro got from him by a sudden move. Several minutes of desperate fighting followed before Mr. Guth wrested the pistol from the crazed negro and shot him.

Mr. Guth, who was little hurt, called the police and ambulance by phone. He is being held pending the action of the coroner.

Mr. Guth was formerly head of the Guth Candy Company, which was taken over by the United Drug Company of Boston. Frank J. Gould was associated with Mr. Guth in the Guth Chocolate Company.

WALDO WILL STAY POLICE HEAD TILL KLINE'S TERM ENDS

Mayor Quiets Persistent Reports of Commissioner's Removal.

WHITMAN PAYS VISIT.

Politicians Look for Inside Influence of District-Attorney on Administration.

Police Commissioner Waldo will remain where he is until the end of my term as Mayor, unless some unforeseen or absolutely necessary circumstance renders a change necessary."

Mayor Rudolph L. Kline halted in his routine of office long enough to-day to make it very plain that he has no intention of removing Commissioner Waldo, as persistent political reports have had it since the new Mayor took office.

What made the Mayor's assertion above doubly emphatic to the throng of politicians of high and low degree who crowded the City Hall corridors was the fact that District-Attorney Charles S. Whitman had just emerged from a long conference with His Honor. The District-Attorney smilingly greeted a group of newspapermen and said:

"Don't get alarmed, gentlemen; I came to pay my respects to Mr. Kline, whom I have known for some time, and to assure him that at all times the District-Attorney's office wished to be in cooperation with the Mayor's office."

"Was anything said about police matters?"

"The Mayor assured me," continued Mr. Whitman, "that it was his wish to have the two offices operate in harmony. That is all I can say."

MAYOR AND WHITMAN DISCUSS POLICE MATTERS

When the Mayor was seen a short time after in his office, he said:

"Yes, the District-Attorney and myself did discuss police matters in a general way. He called to pay his respects and to offer his assistance and counsel in any matters that may arise."

Among politicians, however, the visit of the District-Attorney to the Mayor's office, the first Mr. Whitman has made in many years, was received with unmistakable evidences of interest. There were well-informed party men about the City Hall who asserted that hereafter the power of the Police Commissioner will be considerably shorted, and that District-Attorney Whitman's office is likely to play quite a part in the administration of police affairs.

POLITICIANS LOOK FOR SHEARING OF WALDO'S POWER.

The Mayor and the District-Attorney are both organization Republicans. Since the Mayor took office County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig has twice visited the Mayor and other Republicans of standing in the organizations have come to the City Hall. The District Attorney and the late Mayor differed widely in police matters.

Mr. Whitman and Commissioner Waldo have been frankly antagonistic, many bitter exchanges indicating the lack of friendly feeling.

Under such circumstances, it was stated after Mr. Whitman's visit, the Mayor in accepting Mr. Whitman's advice about police affairs is sure to run counter to some of the established customs of the Police Department.

Neither the Mayor nor Mr. Whitman would state that Commissioner Waldo's name had been specifically discussed during their conference. Both stated that co-operation between the Mayor's office and the District-Attorney's office was the subject of discussion, whether the office in the matter that may arise.

Other Department in which the District-Attorney could offer advice.

MELLEN RESIGNS FROM ANOTHER PRESIDENCY.

New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Now Has J. C. Kerr for Its Head.

Charles S. Mellen, former President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, gave up another railroad presidency to-day. His resignation as head of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad was accepted by the directors at the regular monthly meeting at the Grand Central Station.

J. C. Kerr, Vice-President of the Ontario, was immediately elected in Mellen's place and the by-laws of the road were amended to create the new office of vice-president of the board of directors.

President Howard Elliott of the New Haven Railroad, who was in the city, being elected to this post. Mr. Mellen also resigned his directorship in the Ontario and thus severed all official connection with the road. Mr. Elliott succeeded him in this post.

The resignation of Mr. Mellen and the selection of Mr. Kerr as President of the Ontario was in line with the policy announced recently by Mr. Elliott when he said that active and energetic men would be put at the head of all the New Haven subsidiary roads.

The annual report of the road was approved, and probably will be made public on Saturday.

Indian Installed in Office.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—James E. Parker, a Choctaw Indian of Academy, Okla., first man of his race to be Registrar of the Treasury, was sworn into office to-day. His signature will appear on all currency, and he declared he regarded his appointment as a signal recognition of the red men.

Wife of Impeached Governor Who May Testify at His Trial**GAYNOR'S BODY WILL ARRIVE HERE ABOUT MIDNIGHT**

Exact Time of Removing Casket From Liner Kept Secret to Avoid Crowd.

The Lusitania, bearing the body of Mayor Gaynor, will reach quarantine about midnight to-night, according to a wireless message received from Rufus Gaynor by Secretary Adamson in the City Hall to-day.

Between the arrival of the liner and daybreak the casket will be conveyed from the steamship in the harbor to a Brooklyn pier and thence brought to the Gaynor home, No. 20 Eighth avenue, Brooklyn. The exact time and place of the landing of the Mayor's body is withheld by the Funeral Committee because of Mrs. Gaynor's wishes to avoid a crowd.

During to-morrow and Saturday morning the body will remain with the late Mayor's family. Early Saturday afternoon a private funeral service will be held in the Gaynor home with the Rev. Dr. Page, former rector of St. John's Church, officiating. Late Saturday evening the casket will be brought to the City Hall. A place has been arranged for the casket directly under the dome of the City Hall in the rotunda.

This position of the casket is such that two streams of visitors will be able to pass by at the same time. There are exits on either side, and the throngs are expected to congregate at the City Hall Sunday morning after a week's delay.

When the doors will be open, will form in two lines at the south entrance, pass through the corridor of the hall and leave through the north entrance of the building. This arrangement will eliminate crowding and enable thousands of persons to view the body.

The Funeral Committee has arranged for a Guard of Honor, comprising representatives of the uniformed police and firemen, who will remain on duty during Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night, until the casket is borne from the City Hall on the shoulders of four selected policemen and firemen. A relay of the guard has been provided.

The funeral cortege is expected to move from the City Hall about 10:30 o'clock. Civic organizations will fall in and march behind the casket to old Trinity Church. After the services in the church the procession will wind its way over the Brooklyn Bridge to Brooklyn Borough Hall, where the mourning column will disband and the funeral party proceed to Greenwood cemetery, where the burial will take place.

District-Attorney Whitman to-day ordered closed on Monday all departments of his office with the exception of those required by law to be kept open, as the Bond Department.

There are only 228 attornies in Trinity Church, and of these twenty will be occupied by the Vestry, leaving only 208 seats to accommodate the immense number of organizations who wish to take part in the ceremonies. These seats will be occupied by the family and personal friends, the honorary pallbearers, the Citizens' Committee, the Committee of Arrangements, the heads of departments, the Board of Estimate, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Justices of the First Department and the Justices of the Second Department, all the Police Magistrates, the Municipal Court Justices and the attendants of the Brooklyn Supreme Court who were in the service when the late Mayor was a Justice of that court.

PUPILS IN "STRIKE RIOT"

Dublin School Boys Fight Teachers Over Delivery of Books.

DUBLIN, Ireland, Sept. 12.—The boys attending the schools connected with the Catholic Cathedral here joined the ranks of the strikers to-day. When the hour arrived for the beginning of a lesson requiring the use of books supplied by a firm which had locked out its workmen belonging to the Transport Workers' Union the boys immediately rebelled. An attempt at coercion was followed by an attack on the masters. Boys armed with slates assaulted their teachers, two of whom were seriously injured in the fighting that they had to be taken to hospitals for treatment.

T. R. TO PROGRESSIVES

Colored Endorses Plans for Next Congressional Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Representative Hinebaugh of Illinois, Chairman of the Progressive Congressional Committee, to-day brought to a conference of Progressive members of the House a message from Col. Roosevelt endorsing the plans of the House Progressives for the next congressional campaign and renewing his declaration that no amalgamation of the Progressive party with the Republicans would be considered.

Williams Not to Be Comptroller.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Secretary McAdoo to-day denied persistent reports that Assistant Secretary John Skelton Williams of the Treasury Department was to be appointed Comptroller of the Currency. That office has been vacant since the commission of the former comptroller, Lawrence O. Murray, expired last May.

Charles De Young Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—Charles De Young, general manager of the San Francisco Chronicle and son of Michael De Young, proprietor of the Chronicle, died late last night of typhoid fever. He was thirty-two years old and a graduate of Harvard.

When you don't advertise nobody knows that you are doing business, and it will not be long before you will not know it yourself.

BELIEVE THAT PRIEST STOLE PAPERS TO INSURE HIS ENTRY TO ORDERS

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supplies and chemicals and also had him cut out copper plates of the size of United States money.

"Schmidt," said Havens, "came to me with two sheets of copper, each 30x12 inches, and asked me to cut them into smaller plates, each 3x7 inches, with an allowance for a border of a quarter of an inch. Knowing that the size he wanted was the size on which paper money is printed, I asked him what he was going to do with the small plates. He said he was going to make signs out of them. I made him about one hundred plates in the desired size."

Many of these plates were found in the West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street flat. Some of them had been engraved by a photographic process. One of them was found in Schmidt's trunk in the rectory of St. Joseph's Church.

Policemen dragging from a launch at the foot of West One Hundred and Thirty-second street, where fishermen brought up human hair on their hooks yesterday, reported to Inspector Faurot that they were unable to find the head of Anna Amueller, which is supposed to be submerged at that point. The Inspector thinks so well of the clue developed by the hair that he contemplates having the bottom of the river between One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third streets searched by a diver.

Roland Gates and Edward Dusch of No. 1812 Amsterdam avenue are the men who brought the hair to the surface. Gates says that his hook caught in some heavy object that slipped away as he was raising it to the surface. There was a quantity of hair on the hook when he recovered it, and it was about to throw it away when he thought of the murder and the fact that the head of the victim had not been recovered. Then he took the hair to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second street station house.

Another habitation used by Schmidt in the course of his devious criminal operations has been found at No. 124 West Eighty-fourth street. Mrs. Mary Manser, who has an eight-room flat on the ground floor there, rents furnished rooms. Schmidt, under the name of A. Van Dyke, rented a small room from last January. He said he was a traveling salesman. He never slept in the room and visited it only three times in the two weeks for which he paid rent.

All Schmidt had in the room was a pair of shoes and a slouch hat. A package addressed to him was postmarked there and several letters and postcards addressed to him reached the place after he had gone. These communications were returned to the Post-Office and Inspector Faurot is trying to trace them. Schmidt used the Eighty-fourth street house as a temporary resting place while working out one of his schemes. He never took Anna Amueller there.

SCHMIDT'S GARRULITY CHANGES TO MOROSINESS.

Schmidt, who had been garrulous and given to writing notes to newspaper reporters for three days, became shy and morose to-day. He told one of the keepers that he had been talking too much and would say no more except when advised to talk by counsel.

Last night detectives succeeded in opening the small door in Schmidt's flat at No. 301 St. Nicholas avenue. Among the things they found were copies of two letters apparently written to establish an alibi for Muret. One was dated Sept. 8 and the other Sept. 14, both to prominent men, and the detectives regard them as an indication that Schmidt anticipated arrest as an accomplice of Muret.

There was also a letter from a woman to the priest saying she could not live without him, and signed "Helien." Through the kindness of a detective, the letter the police ascertained that it probably was written from Hill Hall, No. 201 West One Hundred and Ninth street, Apartment 12, which also was mentioned in the letter, was said to have been occupied until recently by a woman known as Helen Green, who went to Chicago, leaving instructions to forward her mail to the General Delivery. Inspector Faurot has asked the Chicago

FACE DISFIGURED WITH PIMPLES

Also on Neck. Couldn't Put Clothes on. Ashamed to Go Out on Street. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Entirely Cured After Two Weeks.

28 Madison St., New York, N. Y.—"As first I got pimples, then they turned to big spots not only on the face but on the neck and a portion of my body around the chest. First they came out very small, then bigger and bigger until I was full of them. My body was a mass of pustules and I couldn't put a collar on. My face was disfigured and I was ashamed to go out in the street. I used to cry from anger and sometimes pull my hair out. I suffered nearly two years from the pimples."

"I used a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and of course the pimples gave out so I went to the drug store and bought some Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After just two weeks' application the pimples were thoroughly gone and I am entirely cured." (Signed) Frank A. Reiso, Mar. 28, 1913.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF

Prevents dry, thin and falling hair, allay itching and irritation, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, frequent washings with Cuticura Soap, assisted by occasional dressings with Cuticura Ointment, afford a most effective and economical treatment. A single set is often sufficient. Cuticura Soap (22c) and Cuticura Ointment (50c) are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 22-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

60 Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for their skin and scalp.

BELIEVE THAT PRIEST STOLE PAPERS TO INSURE HIS ENTRY TO ORDERS

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police to find out what they can about the woman.

SCHMIDT WROTE HE FEARED TEMPTATION HERE.

In the safe was a letter Schmidt had written to a priest in South Dakota, asking for a position there on the plea that "New York is full of temptations."

The letters and papers found among Muret's effects have sent the detectives investigating in many directions. It is not unlikely that others will be traced in the criminal operations of the two men before long. Many letters to Muret were from married women.

Schmidt and Muret must have been known at various times under at least eight or ten names. Apparently they often went disguised. One of the discoveries in Muret's rooms was a false beard and mustache. Among names Muret is believed to have used are Arthur Helbing, Dr. Arnold Held, Dr. A. Ernst, Dr. Ernest, Dr. Ernest Muret, Dr. A. Muret and various combinations of the names.

Schmidt is believed to have been known at various times as A. Van Dyke, Dr. Emil Moliers, Johannes Schmidt, the Rev. John H. Schmidt, Jacob Schneider, Father Hans Schmidt and Adolph Somers.

POLICE THEORIES AS TO RENTING OF THE MURET FLAT.

Schmidt declared after being told of the discovery of his Eighth avenue flat that he rented it for the purpose of storing his things while he was in Europe on a visit. Inspector Faurot, however, regards it as only another proof of the prisoner's shrewdness. Schmidt, he believes, thinking he had plenty of time, intended to transfer as much of the contents of the Bradhurst avenue flat as possible to the one in Eighth avenue as a "cover" so if the police discovered the murder flat he would still be a lap ahead of them. His plans went awry at the discovery of the place where the pillow ticking was bought. After that he was afraid to go back to either flat and had to trust to luck that the telltale evidence would escape the police.

When detectives brought to Police Headquarters yesterday such of the contents of the Muret flat at No. 301 St. Nicholas avenue as might tend to throw light on the history of the occupant, they made important discoveries. Chief of these was the fact that Muret had fled from London to escape the grasp of Scotland Yard and that he had left a devoted wife behind. The correspondence found in his flat shed much light on his checkered career.

There was found a diploma from the American College of Mechanotherapy of Chicago, issued to "Dr. Arnold Held." In the Muret flat was also found a blue and white doctor's sign bearing the name of Held. There was also a card indicating that the prisoner had practiced medicine in London, the inscription on the card being:

"Dr. Ernest Muret, 1 to 3 P. M. by appointment. 1 Gloucester Chambers, No. 2 Gloucester street, W. C."

There were many letters from his wife, the first one, in part, under date of May 11, 1911, being:

"My Own Darling Lulu:

"Now, my darling, I must tell you all the trouble we were in when you left that Saturday. About 11 in the afternoon a detective came and mamma gave him your message that you had gone to France. He said you had not left London and told me to tell you that you would only be fined £5. He went away then, but came right back and told me to tell you to tell me the place up and down, and oh, duck your certificate and all your medals they have taken with them. I know you will be so sorry. The case was in

several of the papers."

Inspector Faurot, so rapidly did matters for investigation of the case arise, had not the time yesterday to complete an inspection of the Muret correspondence. Additional notes were sent him to Scotland Yard and the police authorities of cities in which the prisoner, as indicated by the correspondence, had lived. Replies are expected to-day.

NEWSPAPER PICTURES LED TO PRIEST'S UNDOING.

The discovery of the Eighth avenue flat was due to newspaper pictures of Schmidt, who had been there only once after renting it. He left two suit cases. They were a dark leather suit case and a wicker